

**IN THE CLAIMS:**

Please cancel claims 1, 4-13 and 25-28 without prejudice to or disclaimer of the subject matter recited therein.

Please amend claims 2, 3 and 14-24, and add new claims 29-32 as follows:

**LISTING OF CURRENT CLAIMS**

Claim 1. (Canceled)

Claim 2. (Currently Amended) The device capable of producing two mutually perpendicular laser beam planes as claimed in claim 4, 29, wherein the at least one optical deflector ~~may be~~ is a reflecting optical component.

Claim 3. (Currently Amended) The device capable of producing two mutually perpendicular laser beam planes as claimed in claim 4, 29, wherein the at least one optical deflector ~~may be~~ is configured with a beam splitting film, and utilized as a semi-reflecting, beam splitting optical component.

Claims 4-13. (Canceled)

Claim 14. (Currently Amended) The device capable of producing two mutually perpendicular laser beam planes as claimed in claim 4, 29, wherein the laser module is firmly affixed to an axial rotatable platform having an axis collinear with gravitational pull and perpendicular to two mutually perpendicular optical  
5 planes; upon a plumb being in an equilibrium position, a fine laser beam irradiated from the laser module is collinear with gravitational pull, when the plumb deviates from the equilibrium position, gravitation pulls on the plumb, and ~~thereat~~ returns the plumb to the equilibrium position, whereupon the fine laser beam irradiating from the laser module is again collinear with gravitational pull, thus enabling producing one  
10 horizontal plane and one perpendicular plane; upon the plumb oscillating, magnetic lines of force of ~~the~~ a permanent magnetic body are segmented resulting in a magnetic pulling force that quickly returns the plumb to the equilibrium position.

Claim 15. (Currently Amended) The device capable of producing two mutually perpendicular laser beam plates as claimed in claim 42, 32, wherein the laser module is firmly affixed to an axial rotatable platform having an axis collinear with gravitational pull and perpendicular to two mutually perpendicular optical planes; upon a plumb being in an equilibrium position, a fine laser beam irradiated from the laser module is collinear with gravitational pull, when the plumb deviates from the equilibrium position, gravitation pulls on the plumb, and ~~thereat~~ returns the plumb to the equilibrium position, whereupon the fine laser beam irradiating from the laser module is again collinear with gravitational pull, thus enabling producing one horizontal plane and one perpendicular plane; upon the plumb oscillating, magnetic lines of force of ~~the~~ a permanent magnetic body are segmented resulting in a magnetic pulling force that quickly returns the plumb to the equilibrium position.

Claim 16. (Currently Amended) The device capable of producing two mutually perpendicular laser beam planes as claimed in claim 4, 29, wherein the laser module connects to a copper disk-shaped plumb through a cantilever.

Claim 17. (Currently Amended) The device capable of producing two mutually perpendicular laser beam planes as claimed in claim 42, 32, wherein the laser module connects to a copper disk-shaped plumb through a cantilever.

Claim 18. (Currently Amended) The device capable of producing two mutually perpendicular laser beam planes as claimed in claim 4, 29, wherein a static plate is configured directly below the plumb, upon which is affixed at least one permanent magnetic body, and together with the plumb forms a pulling-motion system.

Claim 19. (Currently Amended) The device capable of producing two mutually perpendicular laser beam planes as claimed in claim 42, 32, wherein a static steel plate is configured directly below the plumb, upon which is affixed at least one permanent magnetic body, and together with the plumb forms a pulling-motion system.

Claim 20. (Currently Amended) The device capable of producing two mutually perpendicular laser beam planes as claimed in claim 4, 29, wherein a bubble leveling instrument may be configured on an external surface of a housing, and utilized to provide a horizontal reference surface.

Claim 21. (Currently Amended) The device capable of producing two mutually perpendicular laser beam planes as claimed in claim 4, 29, wherein a reflecting conical surface of ~~a conical optical expander~~ each of the two light beam expanders is totally reflecting.

Claim 22. (Currently Amended) The device capable of producing two mutually perpendicular laser beam planes as claimed in claim 42, 32, wherein a reflecting conical surface of ~~a conical optical expander~~ each of the two light beam expanders is totally reflecting.

Claim 23. (Currently Amended) The device capable of producing two mutually perpendicular laser beam planes as claimed in claim 4, 29, wherein a central position of the conical optical expander ~~may provide~~ provides functionally for the light beam passing through ~~the conical optical expander~~ each of the two light beam expanders to form another light beam, ~~and utilized thereof.~~ beam.

Claim 24. (Currently Amended) The device capable of producing two mutually perpendicular laser beam planes as claimed in claim 42, 32, wherein a central position of the conical optical expander ~~may provide~~ provides functionally for the light beam passing through ~~the conical optical expander~~ each of the two light beam expanders to form another light beam, ~~and utilized thereof.~~ beam.

Claims 25-28. (Canceled)

Claim 29. (New) A device capable of producing two mutually perpendicular laser beam planes comprising:

- a) at least one laser module emitting an irradiated light beam and having:
  - i) a semiconductor laser emitting a diffused light beam; and
  - 5 ii) a focusing system focusing the diffused light beam and emitting the irradiated light beam;
- b) at least one optical deflector deflecting and splitting the irradiated light beam into two perpendicular light beams, each of the at least one optical deflector includes a prism and an optical wedge correcting a transmission declination resulting from a refracting surface of the prism; and
- 10 c) two light beam expanders, each of the two light beam expanders has a conical shaped interior and hollow electric motor, each of the two light beam expanders expanding one of the two perpendicular light beams into one of two perpendicular optical planes.
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Claim 30. (New) The device capable of producing two mutually perpendicular laser beam planes as in claim 29, wherein the at least one optical deflector is placed after a first expander of the two light beam expanders.

Claim 31. (New) The device capable of producing two mutually perpendicular laser beam planes as in 29, wherein the at least one optical deflector is placed before a first expander of the two light beam expanders.

Claim 32. (New) The device capable of producing two mutually perpendicular laser beam planes as in 29, wherein one of the two light beam expanders rotates one of the two perpendicular optical planes around and perpendicular to a central axis of the at least one laser module.